

2. MYRMECOLOGY:—

No. 133. "British Ants Their Life History and Classification." Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 18 plates, 93 Diagrams. George Routledge and Sons, London, 1927.

No. 134. "Gynandromorphism in Ants." *Proc. Ent. Soc. London* 1 92-93 (1927).

No. 135. "The Guests of British Ants. Their Habits and Life Histories," I.-XXII.+244, 16 Plates and 55 Text Figures. George Routledge and Sons, Lond. (1927).

No. 136. "The *Formicidae* of Lancashire and Cheshire." Lancs. and Chesh. Thirteenth Annual Report and Report of Recorders for 1926, p. 4 (1927).

No. 137. "Folia Myrmecologia et Termitologica," Review. *Ent. Rec.* 39 79 (1927).

No. 138. "On Silk Spinning in the *Formicidae*." *Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.* (1927) 93.

No. 139. "The Social World of Ants." Forel. C. K. Ogden's translation, Review. *Ent. Record* 40 64 (1928).

No. 140. "Ants as Social Insects." *Science Progress*, No. 91. January, 1929. pp. 506-513.

No. 141. "Ants, Bees and Wasps" (Lubbock). New Edition by J. G. Myers (1929). Review. *Natural History Magazine* 3 No. 11, 107-109 (1929).

No. 142. "Gynandromorphism in Ants." *Zool., Anz.*, 92-96 (1929).

No. 143. The *Formicidae* (Hymenoptera) taken by Major R. W. G. Hingston, M.C., I.M.S. (ret.), on the Mount Everest Expedition, 1924." *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (S. 10)* 4 444-449 (1929).

No. 144. "Notes on the Genus *Parylomma* (Hym. Brac.), with the Description of a New Species taken in Britain." Read December 4th, 1929. *Ent. Soc. Lond. Trans. Ent. Soc.* 78 87-93 (1930). Plate VIII, figs. 1-3.

No. 145. "Ameisenkunde Eine Einführunge in die Systematik und Biologie der Ameisen" von Dr. Anton Krausse. Stuttgart, 1929. Review. *Ent. Record* 42 63-4 (1930).

Notes on Erebiid Species.

By B. C. S. WARREN, F.E.S.

(1) *E. pluto*, de Prun.—In the *Entomologist's Record* of 1929 (page 146) I published the name *glaciale* pro *glacialis*, Esp. In this my object was to keep the name of this well-known insect as like that under which it had been known, as possible; Esper's name having to fall. I am informed, however, that names only differing in gender are regarded as identical. It is therefore necessary to adopt another name. Following the excellent suggestion of Dr. Jordan, to name this insect which frequents the alpine heights to the very margins of the snowline, after the mountain nymph, I substitute the name **oreas** nov. pro *glacialis*, Esp.

(2) *E. aethiopellus*, Hoffmgg.—Mr. L. G. Higgins, in his instructive paper on the butterflies of the Piedmont (*Entmol.* 1930) pointed out that there are two distinct races of this species: one, the northern,

which he correctly placed as typical *aethiopellus*, and a southern, which he referred to *gorgophone*, Bell. The principal difference between these races lies on the underside; this in *aethiopellus* has a speckled appearance due to a thick sprinkling of whitish scales over the dark ground colour of the hindwings and the borders of the fore. The southern race is practically without this super-scaling, and appears much darker, the hindwings of the ♂ being a clear brown colour. The ♀s show the same characteristic, though not so distinctly.

Unfortunately, the assumption that Bellier's *gorgophone* from Barcelonette were the southern race, was wrong; specimens from Larche and as far south as Allos belonging to the northern type. As I had not actually seen any specimens from Barcelonette I have not referred to the question before. Some time ago, however, I found in the Oberthür collection, in the British Museum, 3 ♂ and 3 ♀ specimens of *gorgophone*, which Oberthür got with the Bellier collection. These were labelled "Larche," presumably by Bellier. Though these specimens cannot be taken as "types," they prove that Bellier captured the insect he called *gorgophone* at Larche, and of course these six specimens *may* have been some of his original examples. Like other specimens from Larche they were of the northern type, and there were no Barcelonette specimens of Bellier's. *Gorgophone* therefore belongs to the northern race and the name falls as a synonym of *aethiopellus*.

As already mentioned, the northern race extends as far south as Allos, and for all I know still further. The southern one, which as it happens is much the best known among English collectors, seems restricted to the south-east corner of the Maritime Alps; from St. Martin Vésubie, the Tenda and Limone districts. I am therefore adopting the name, ssp. ***mediterranea*** nov. for this race.

(3) *E. dabanensis*, ab. ***lanceolata*** nov.—I take this opportunity of describing this aberration, which even in this species so given to individual variation is an exceptionally striking specimen. The dark median band on the underside of the hindwings, which is always a feature of the species, normally has a very irregular outer edge, which forms a series of more or less rounded projections into the pale antemarginal band, between the nervures. In this specimen these projections are considerably deeper than usual, and distinctly lancet-shaped, terminating in a series of seven sharp points, some of which extend half-way across the antemarginal band, which is a pale bluish-grey in colour. The black spots normally situated in this antemarginal band are wanting. The effect is so striking that the specimen deserves a name, although the chance of a second specimen ever being found is certainly very slight.

Holiday Notes: Eastbourne District. 1932.

By J. A. DOWNES and B. J. MacNULTY.

Last year we spent our summer holidays, from August 2nd to the 27th, in the Eastbourne District, and except for two days, collected in the area covered by Mr. R. Adkin's book *The Moths of Eastbourne*.

During that time we discovered three species apparently new to the district—*Nudaria mundana*, *Acronicta auricoma* and *Hydroecia paludis*. *H. paludis* (2) were taken at sugar about August 20th; and *A. auricoma*